The New York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

Imminence of Another Great Battle on the Mincio.

Official Details of the Fight at Melegnano.

THE BATTLE OF CASTELDOLO.

GARIBALDI AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

THE STATE OF THE PAPAL DOMINIONS.

THE ARMAMENT OF PRUSSIA.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Opium Quiet—Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions—Consols 92 3-8@92 1-2.

The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LAFEVER, from Southampton, June 22, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning.

The Steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of June 19.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool, Tuesday morning, June 21.

The news by this arrival is interesting, though not of marked importance.

The Allies and the Austrians were confronting on the line of the Mella and Mincio; the French Emperor and the King of Sardinia having their headquarters at Brescia, and the Emperor of Austria holding his at Villafranca. GARIBALDI was operating in front of the Allies. An Austrian force had occupied the pass of the Stelvio. On the side of the Adriatic every arrangement was nearly completed for naval operations against Venice and Pola.

A body of Papal troops, sent to repress the revolt in the Legations, had encountered the popular party at Cerna, and a sharp conflict had ensued. The King of Sardinia had definitely declined to accept the sovereignty of the revolted provinces, which a deputation from Bologna had tendered him.

Nothing additional is known of the motives of Prussia in mobilizing her army.

In England the new Government was rapidly perfecting its organization.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Enthusiasm of the Lombards—Garibaldi's Troops—Visit of Garibaldi to Milan—His Reception by the French—The Hospitality Meeting—An Incident at Brescia—The Revolution in the Legations—The Delay in Napoleon's Arrival—The Plan of the Allied Attack on the Four Fortresses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Monday, June 13, 1859.

Just arrived from Turin, and, for the first time since 1848, without being pestered for a passport, or undergoing a tedious examination of person and baggage, on the left bank of the Ticino. Out of curiosity I went to Magenta, to visit the famous battle-field and thence by rail to Milan, entering by that same gate of Porta Vercellina through which I passed out eleven years ago, after the capitulation which restored the Milanese once more to the tender mercies of the Austrian Field-Marshal. *God forbid the repetition of a similar catastrophe!* We shall breathe more freely when the famous four fortresses are in the hands of the Allies, but until there is some probability of that, there is no danger of our being lulled to a false security, though from the festive aspect of the populous strangers may be led to think that it is all play and no work.

Glowing descriptions of the reception given to the King and Emperor in Milan reached us at Turin—the only sort of news that does reach that now melancholy city—and the sight of my famished comrades, rushing frantically from *café* to club, and from club to the telegraph office, to glean up crumbs, and scraps, and well-picked bones for their respective journals, warned me—as I well know such fare does not suit a New Yorker's palate—to be off to the scene of excitement, where now behold me—just as the birds have fled! Yes, the King left Milan the night before last, and the Emperor yesterday morning, so that nothing remains of the festive scenes but the rotted flowers and withered wreaths which strewed the victors' path at every step. Changing my traveling gear for a visiting suit, I wended my way to the Corso di Porto Orientale, to leave my cards on several of my lady friends whom I had not seen since 1848. Nearly all of them were at the different hospitals tending the wounded, and it was with considerable difficulty that I found any of my old chums—nearly all of them, responding to the appeal, having offered themselves as volunteers to the different corps.

GIOVANNI RAVI, the recruiting lieutenant of GARIBALDI's detachment, is the great centre of attraction. Every Italian fighting under GARIBALDI's orders feels sure that he is fighting for the Independence of Italy, and the absolute manner in which the Hero of Rome ignores the presence of the French in Italy is regarded by many as a sure sign that his dictatorship of *la grand nation*, has not diminished since 1849. Of course, you know that two days since GARIBALDI came to see the King, and an eye-witness of this meeting (my informant was not present during this conversation) tells me that Victor EMANUEL received the dashing but modest hero more as a brave *companion d'armis* than as a king his subject. Rumor whispers that the King sought to overcome GARIBALDI's repugnance to his august ally, but that the only reply was an urgent appeal to stand by his subjects, to resist diplomacy, and to be King of Italy. Nothing would induce GARIBALDI to take up his quarters even for a few hours in Milan, the French were there, the General remained outside the city, and then returned to his camp. *La Lombardia*, the official journal, publishes this morning a very handsome eulogium, passed on the Garibaldians by the head of the Sardinian Staff. "While the allied armies, runs the official order of the day, yet remained on the defensive, General GARIBALDI, at the head of the Hunters of the Alps, boldly attacked the right flank of the Austrians. With an extraordinary mobility, in a few days he reached Sesto Calende, and driving out the enemy, penetrated into the Lombard territory, and pitched his tent at Varese." Here follows the enumeration of the feats achieved by these valorous ones, and then comes the list of decorations:

Gold Medal, for Military Valor.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, General of the Hunters of the Alps.

Official Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

Giacomo Medici, Lieutenant Colonel.

(Medici, you may remember, was the brave defender of the Vascello against the French, outside the walls of Rome in 1849.)

Chevalier's Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

Bixchi, Major.

Silver Medal for Military Valor.

Cenni, Poggi, de Cristoforis, (who died of his wounds,) Captains; Rovastini, Pedotte, Guerzoni, Vigarano, Lieutenants, etc.

Honorable Mention.

Cenney, Lieutenant-Colonel, (one of the bravest defenders of Venice in 1849;) Fenari, Ganiri, Sonzi, Landi Brunatti, Captains; Grizzotti, Migliavece, Pellegrini Donco, Lieutenants; Granioli, Pregnizia, Sprovieri, Stello, Undertenants; Branchi, Carli, Magri, Marioni, Nardi, Sergeants; Perro, Usberto, Least Corporals; Guistiniani, soldier.

I send you the names, knowing how eagerly the Italian population of New-York now read your paper for news from their native land.

I must not omit to mention the company of the Genoese Carabinieri, who form part of GARIBALDI's corps, and who have participated in all the *fatti d'armi*. At Varese this company sustained the attack of a band of Austrians ten times their number, and repelling them at the point of the bayonet, compelled them to flee; so well did they conduct themselves that GARIBALDI on arriving at Varese summoned said company to the centre of his troops and exclaimed, "The Genoese Carabinieri are worthy of their country; they have fought like lions." In one squadron of 92, 19 remained dead or wounded on the field; among these, ANTONIO BURLANDO, a well-known patriot, was wounded, but will recover, and ANTONIA RAIMONDI killed by a ball in the breast.

A letter which I have (June 14) just received by private hand from Trieste, relates the following ludicrous incident. An appeal from the Emperor of Austria to the inhabitants was posted towards evening at the corners of the streets of Trieste addressed "*A mei popoli.*"—To my people. Some wag during the night altered all the headings so that in the morning the proclamation read thus: "*Ahi! mei popoli,*"—Alas! my people.

The allied fleet, in the waters of the Adriatic, have blockaded all the Venetian coast, and have already captured forty of the Austrian merchant ships. The Austrian man-of-war *Tritone*, laden with war material, took fire, and was blown up—no one knows how—at Santa Barbara. Various are the conjectures, writes my friend. The taxes at Trieste are augmented 25 per cent.

To-day, the news of the revolution at Bologna is confirmed, and the following address to CAVOUR made public:

"In the first moment of liberty that smiles on Bologna, after ten years of foreign occupation, this city, with concord and unanimity, confides itself and its forces to the dictatorship of the King CITizen, the illustrious champion of Italy, VICTOR EMANUEL II. For all of us, who bow with reverence before him, there is no duty so sacred as that of combatting in the ranks of the braves who fought for their country at Montebello and Palestro. For the Provisional Government of Bologna, GIOACHINO PEPOLI, TANARI, MALVEZZI, GIOVANNI CASARINI.

No event since the commencement of the war has caused such excitement and speculation as this. Will the King be allowed to accept Bologna? *that* is the question. If he is, then the party, by no means small, who persist in disbelieving NAPOLEON's intention of giving Italy to herself, will receive, if not a defeat, something very much like it; for if the Emperor, facing the wrath of the clergy in France, should permit the States of the Church to be annexed to Piedmont, what can he refuse? Very many of my friends are indignant at my suspicious disposition; they point me to the Emperor's proclamation of the 8th of June, To *the Italians* calling them to surround the banners of VICTOR EMANUEL, and to organize themselves to-day as soldiers, in order that to-morrow they may be *come citizens of a great country*; had he meant only to allow the annexation of Northern Italy to Piedmont, he would have confined his address to the inhabitants of those provinces. But he spoke to Italians, and are not the Bolognese Italians, they ask? Were they not the bravest of the brave in 1848-9 in repulsing and defeating the Austrians? These and a thousand similar arguments are used to induce me to place implicit faith in the identity existing between the Emperor's acts and words. I would if I could—if I can't, how can I? We shall see soon. I shall be thankful to be mistaken, for the annexation of Bologna to Piedmont will be a clear proof that the unity of Italy is in contemplation, and other States further south will follow the example. But should Bologna be refused, a most disheartening influence will spread to the other States, unless, indeed, they should, finding this trio and the Pope intolerable, and Piedmont indifferent, proclaim a republic as in 1848. Republican as I am, I believe that, at this juncture, even that is undesirable, because it would mar the aspiration after unity which now pervades *every Italian breast. One thing is certain*, namely, that the king will accept Bologna if he can *any how manage*; *but as it is whispered that his* imperial ally has already threatened him to make peace with Austria in case he should prove refractory, he may find it necessary to mind his p's and q's.

Absent the movements of the allied armies, the correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes all that is humanly or imperially possible, and no one after seeing that privileged individual following the camp on horseback, when all other correspondents are driven back, would presume to compete with him in his own department, least of all your humble servant. Our letters from Cremona, giving us a vivid description of the retreat of the Austrians, confirm the reports of the complete demoralization of the army, owing to their defeat at Magenta. The generals and superior officers were unanimous in their curses on GYULAI, and one old general was heard to say, "We are beaten! fortunately are our enemies who combat for a principle, while we have none. Enough." What they are now taking every means to guard against is the desertion of the Hungarians, who by hook or by crook will, I expect, elude their vigilance.

KOSSUTH's non-arrival at Genoa at the date expected, gave rise to various surmises in Turin, and the proclamation issued by KLAPKA causes many to think that he has been chosen in the Ex-Governor's place. If this should prove to be the case, the change is most ill-judged, for to the Hungarian troops the fact that KOSSUTH is silent when another calls them to revolt, will suffice to keep the majority inert around the Austrian standard. But I do not think this will prove to be the case. I know that it was hinted to KOSSUTH that it would be well for him to travel under another name from London to Genoa, which, had he been getting up a revolution on his own account, of course he would have been compelled to do; but as it is highly advantageous for France and Piedmont that the desertion of the Hungarians should take place, KOSSUTH considered that the least the Emperor could do in the shape of recognizing his services was to give him a safe passport through France. This, I hear, the French Ambassador in London refused to do. It remains to be seen whether the proud Magyars will accept the alternative, or wait until his most just demands are satisfied. Certain it is, that KOSSUTH alone can accomplish the Hungarian desertion, so most probably the pugnacious M. PERSIGNY will have orders to give in. In any case you may feel sure that the information I gave you concerning his movements in my letters from London is entirely accurate; the delay caused by unforeseen circumstances does not affect the main plan.

THURSDAY, June 16.

Various reports are afloat concerning the plans of the Allies for attacking the Quadrilateral. Before I hazard an opinion, I must seek more competent informants than I have yet met with. The news from the allied camp is, that the armies are concentrated close to Brescia, on the territory crossed by the railroad which, from Bergamo, passing by Brescia, leads to Peschiera and Verona; the brigade of Gen. GARIBALDI, which has ever been the pioneer, has proceeded from Brescia, *viâ* St. Euphemia and Rezzatto, towards the stream Chiese, menacing the right wing of the enemy, who, separated into three corps, retreats to the right of the Chiese. According to the partisans of Austria, a decisive battle is at hand which will take place on the plains of Montechiari, a place well adapted to cavalry and artillery; but, in case the Austrians are not compelled by unforeseen manœuvres of the Allies to accept this battle, it seems to me more probable that they would prefer to intrench themselves round Peschiera, and on the Mincio, rather than risk a decisive battle, after which, if defeated, they must confine themselves to defensive operations within the four fortresses, and the reports that the Austrian army is not yet recomposed confirm me in this belief.

Now I am off to the Gymnasium of St. Alessandro, where the enrollment of the volunteers takes place from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Henceforward I shall write regularly, though I cannot answer for my letters catching every steamer from England. The post here is extremely uncertain, and any letters suspected of forwarding news are opened, so I shall forward yours to a private address.

WAR NEWS FROM PARIS.

The Position of Prussia—The Mischief of the Mobilization—The Sincerity of the French Emperor—The Ministerial Change in England—British Slanders upon the French Army—Austrian Prisoners—The Holy Places—Movements of Kossuth—Music at Milan—The Latest News from the Seat of War—The Austrian Quadrangle—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 19, 1859.

Although the war now going on in Italy is an absorbing subject, and one that is of paramount interest, still the changes in the British ministry, and the present and future policy of Prussia, are themes that must with due attention in the political circles of Paris. The present attitude of Prussia, who now acts as the leader of the Germanic Confederation, is one calculated to cause uneasiness. Many of our more timid politicians are prophesying a general war. They assert that Prussia is putting on a war footing six *corps d'armée* but for the purpose of giving efficient and immediate aid to Austria in retaining her Italian Provinces. It is generally understood that any such assistance afforded by Prussia will call Russia into the field, and the question then is, where will all this stop? Why there should be such an avidance of uneasiness among the Germanic States is hard to understand. They are in no way menaced, the Emperor NAPOLEON has announced that he would free Italy from the Austrian yoke, and he is fast accomplishing his purpose, but he has in no way threatened the peace and prosperity of Germany, and the panic felt in that portion of Europe seems almost ridiculous. The announcement in Prussia of the mobilization of the army, has caused great consternation in the country, as is easily comprehended when the following facts are taken into consideration. In Prussia every man is a soldier up to the age of forty. Imagine the distress caused by taking from their homes so many fathers of families. The landwehr and the reserve are composed of married men; their families, who for the most part rely upon them for support, will by the mobilization be reduced to great distress. Some assistance is, it is true, afforded by the State to the families really necessitous, but it is inadequate to their support. At the present time, the mobilization is more ill-timed as the harvest is drawing near, and hands will be needed for agricultural purposes. The following extract from a Berlin letter of the 16th gives confirmation to my remarks upon the subject of Prussia's warlike attitude:

"In other great States, 500,000 men may be put under arms without causing any material derangement to ordinary affairs, for there will still remain men enough; but in Prussia it is quite different. From the moment that the mobilization has taken place, all business is at an end, the towns and villages are emptied; the tribunals, workshops, railways, and administrations of all kinds are obliged to give up to the army their most able hands; there only remain women, children, and old men. In order to support this inconvenience, a war which leads to such a measure ought to be a popular one; for, if the contrary be the case, the people begin to discuss among themselves the opportuneness of it, and the strength of the army becomes impaired beforehand. Up to this time, it is true, no one has discussed this question, for no one knows why the mobilization has been ordered. The indications given by the Government are unintelligible. Does it wish to preserve the line of the Mincio to Austria? Does it intend, with arms in its hands, to recommend peace to the other States? What, in a word, does it wish for?"

These questions are difficult to answer, and our best informed politicians are at a loss to account for the taking of a step that may be construed into a threat. On the other hand we are assured that the Prince Regent of Prussia, has written to the Emperor NAPOLEON informing him of the decision come to relative to the Prussian army—explaining its real character and affirming that it ought not to excite the susceptibilities of the French Government, and above all asking the *Emperor to trust to the good faith of Prussia*, and not form upon the banks of the Rhine any army of observation. One would infer from this, that Prussia was going to all the expense and annoyance of raising six *corps d'armée for the purpose of silencing the clamor* of the petty States who cry louder and make more patriotic stir, just in proportion to the little they have at stake and the little they need fear. The less the interest the greater the noise. Any unprejudiced person must feel that Germany has nothing to fear from the movements of the Emperor NAPOLEON. All talk about the treaties of 1815 is futile; these treaties have for years past been broken by Austria herself, and usurpation and tyranny were fast driving the Italian people to frenzy—misfortunes almost incalculable in these fatal results were imminent—when the Emperor NAPOLEON announced to the world that he would aid the Italians *in regaining their liberty, asking only in return their* firm and faithful alliance. His proclamation to the Italian people, made at Milan, was the spontaneous and free pledge of a friendly sovereign. By this document *he binds himself in the eyes of the whole world* to help regain the independence of the Italians, and then allow them to form for themselves such a Government as will grant them the greatest liberty and happiness. "Be soldiers to-day," said he, "to-morrow, the citizens of a free country." To cavil at the intentions of Louis NAPOLEON, after this pledge, is, to say the least of it, showing too much prejudice. None are so hard to convince as those who wont be convinced. Even the London *Times*, that has for years wilfully traduced all the actions, political or private, of the Emperor of the French, was forced to acknowledge that it could no longer refuse its belief in the entire sincerity of the Emperor's intentions as regards the Italian people. The *Times* will soon, no doubt, resume its course of calumny and misrepresentation towards NAPOLEON III.; but the fact of the impression produced by the proclamation of Milan, even upon that journal, will remain a fixed fact. When the Italians are freed and rejoicing under the care of a Constitutional Government, which is in no way biased by the Emperor NAPOLEON, the world at large will grant him the credit he is entitled to. To hint that he only seeks aggrandizement and power by the present war, is to show little knowledge of the real character of Louis NAPOLEON. He is too good a politician to injure his interests as well as those of his dynasty, by subverting his Government for that of Austria; and he will, as he has promised, leave the Italians to their own Government, granting the aid of his counsels after having granted them the aid and services of his valiant troops. Prejudice is fast giving way before the bold, straight-forward policy of the Emperor, who is being better appreciated and less traduced now he is better known. Great fears were entertained here that the inhabitants of some of the larger towns in the Papal States would give way to excesses, as the Austrians, hoping no doubt such a result, have evacuated the Papal States. The citizens of Bologna, in fact, have sent a delegation to the King VICTOR EMANUEL, asking him to accept the Dictatorship of that city. The King answered as follows: "Be so kind as to cause the patriots of Bologna to understand that, in the present circumstances, all inconsiderate steps or resolutions may compromise the cause of Italian Independence. It must not be that Europe may accuse me of acting solely from personal ambition. I do not wish to substitute the Piedmontese absorption to Austrian oppression. The Holy Father, the venerated Chief of the Faithful, is still at the head of his people; he has not, like the sovereigns of Parma, Modena and Tuscany, given up his temporal authority, which we must not only respect, but consolidate. I would blame all action against the equity of the noble cause which we now serve. Let us not forget that PIUS IX. is an Italian Prince." Not content with the delivery of these words, so full of sincere moderation, the King sent one of his aides-de-camp to renew to the Pope the assurance of his respectful sentiments, and repeat to him the solemn declaration of the Emperor of the French that the Chief of Catholicism had nothing to dread, and that the independence of the Peninsula should be a guarantee, and not a menace, for the neutrality and integrity of the Papal States.

The formation of a new Ministry in England is gladly accepted by the peace party here. But although the sympathies of Lord PALMERSTON for the present ruler of France are well known, I am of the opinion that the Premier will find it a hard matter to combat the *Court* influence. Prince ALBERT is, of course, German to the heart's core, and I am assured that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief of the English forces, leans the same way. The unnecessarily prompt proclamation of the Queen, asserting the neutrality of England, has been viewed by all Europe as almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and new fears are entertained that the course pursued by Prussia may turn the neutrality into hostility. All England is ringing with the appeals of the more important journals to the people, to arm themselves, form rifle corps, and learn to hit the mark. I do not doubt that now the superiority of the Zouaves and Turcos in the use of the bayonet is established that the *Times*, the great alarmist, will call upon all Englishmen that love their country to acquire at once a superior dexterity in the use of the fatal weapon. The danger for the straw men is imminent! Seriously, how foolish is all this alarm, and how great must be the power of the man who can thus make all Europe tremble.

Allow me to refer to a matter that has attracted the attention of those of the English journals, always and under all circumstances inimical to the French. A writer from Turin, corresponding for the London *Standard*, says, that the whole city (Turin) is rife with rumors of the atrocities and disorders committed by the French troops now in Lombardy. The writer adds that the Italians will long remember the sufferings they are undergoing at the hands of the Emperor NAPOLEON's troops. This statement is gladly seized upon by the portion of the Press I have above referred to, and it is going the rounds. Now, I have just returned from the seat of war. I left Milan to return to Paris the day that the French and Sardinian troops moved on, and I pronounce the statement of the correspondent of the London *Standard* a *base fabrication*. The order observed by all the French troops is most admirable, and is in accordance with the positive orders of the Emperor. Not a single thing is touched without being paid for. The expenses of the French army amount to three millions of francs a day, and I can assure you that the inhabitants of the country are not sorry to have the French troops remain so long as possible. Such calumnies are beneath respectable journals, and are hurled to a brave army engaged in shedding their blood for the liberty and future independence of a long-oppressed people.

You will soon have news from the seat of war, as your Mr. RAYMOND has just left Paris, accompanied by "MARKLEY," *en route* for the head-quarters of the allied armies.

Before mailing my letter I shall give you the latest intelligence from the seat of war, which, at the present time, merely shows that the Austrians are in full retreat from the line of the Mincio, closely followed up by the Allies. Telegrams received to-day announce that the Emperor and King VICTOR EMANUEL are in Brescia. Austrian prisoners are constantly arriving at Toulon. Many of the officers are now quartered at Tours—a place they chose from the vicinity of the surrounding country. They are allowed great latitude, have a large portion of the country free to visit, but must not go beyond certain boundaries. They are on parole. The inhabitants of Tours vie with each other in their courteous treatment of these officers. Day before yesterday the *Eldorado* arrived at Marseilles from Genoa, having on board one hundred and forty-five Austrian officers; and the *Sirius* arrived at the same port, conveying five hundred and seventy-five Austrian soldiers. The latter are sent to Algeria, of at least a portion of them. It will, no doubt, be a matter of general satisfaction that the young King of Naples should have adopted a policy more liberal and enlightened than his father.

A change of the Neapolitan Ministry is an earnest of more liberal views, which the remission of punishment for political offences, and the reduction of sentences for other offences, are welcome tokens of a real desire on the part of the young King to follow up the new movement having for object the bettering the condition of the Italian people.

The following extract from a letter in the *Indépendance Belge* may interest your readers:

"The question of the Holy Places, that pretext for the war in the East, is, it is now stated positively, at length settled to the satisfaction of the Governments of France and Russia. Mutual concessions have, it is said, been made. The celebrated cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, which is falling into ruins, will not be repaired by Turkey, but at the joint expense of Russia and France. The old paintings will be restored, the columns repaired—in a word, the building will undergo a complete renovation. The registers, which fixes the hours for the different services, will be revised and arranged in a manner to satisfy the wishes of all parties; and the Latins will enjoy some new concessions, which they have been long *desirous of obtaining.*"

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, has just left Paris for Genoa, where the citizens are preparing to give him a grand reception. It is supposed that he will manage to get into Hungary, and induce the people to declare themselves free from the yoke of Austria. The moment will be a most propitious one, should the Austrians be again defeated. I conversed often during my stay at the allied head-quarters with a Hungarian Colonel who is following the French army, and learned from him that all Hungary was ready at a moment's notice to revolt. This gentleman is in hopes of raising a regiment to serve under the orders of French officers. The men are to be chosen among the Hungarian prisoners. It would be a decided turning of the tables. I see by this morning's papers that the Austrians are fearful the inhabitants of the Tyrol may become inimical to Austria, and have sent a large force into that province to keep this feeling from gaining ground.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Bandmaster of the First Regiment of Grenadiers *of the Imperial French Guard to a friend*, will give your readers some idea of the real feelings of the *Italians. The letter is dated from Milan:*

"On arriving in Italy, in order to please the Italians, I made a collection of patriotic and anti-Austrian airs. On the 16th our band had to play in Milan, and elegantly-attired ladies filled the balconies to hear us, a large crowd collected, and the Colonel and the principal officers of the regiment attended. Our first pieces were loudly applauded; but when we played *"Vivatsis Italiana"* the March of VICTOR EMANUEL, and a Milanese song prohibited by the Austrians, the most extraordinary enthusiasm was manifested. From all the windows flowers and bon-bons were thrown into the circle formed by my men; young girls clung themselves weeping into each other's arms, and one of them came and kissed my hand. Lady bodies came from a house with a Sardinian flag, and handed *it to me. I kept it floating above my head* with one hand, while I beat time with the other. As we returned to our quarters, even the children clapped their hands and cried, *Vive la Francia.* I could not hear that cry in a foreign country without deep emotion."

The entrance of the Emperor NAPOLEON into Brescia caused the same enthusiasm that has been evinced in in all the cities that his Majesty has passed through since the commencement of the campaign.

TUESDAY, June 21.

The following telegram will give you the latest news from the seat of war. You will notice that the Austrians still continue their retrograde movement, which must, however, soon cease, as Prince NAPOLEON with the fifth *corps d'armée* and ten thousand Tuscan volunteers are in the rear of the Austrian positions. The dispatches are as follows:

"BERLIN, Sunday, June 19.

News has arrived from Mantua to the 16th that the city has been declared in a state of siege; that a collection of stores of provisions has been ordered; and that to pay for them an issue of 30,000,000 florins of the Lombardo-Venetian Bank is to take place; and that the acceptance of such securities is made obligatory.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19—Evening.

On the 16th the Austrians completed the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right proceeded to Lonato, in the direction of Peschiera, the centre occupied the heights of Castiglione, the left went towards Castel-Goffredo. Within the last few days, 80,000 Austrian infantry, 6,000 horse, and 12 batteries have passed through Montechiaro."

I had been making inquiries into the probable place that would be chosen by the allied armies as the crossing of the Mincio, and was duly pondering over the map, making notes and comparing distances, when I found in one of our daily journals the following very practical *résumé* of the whole affair; it will no doubt be found interesting as well as accurate.

"From Peschiera to Mantua the course of the Mincio is about six leagues as the crow flies; in that limited space the passage must be forced. To attempt this operation there are certain points naturally indicated by their position. In fact, the principal condition to secure the *debouché* of any bridge thrown over a river is to drive the enemy away from the opposite bank. It is not difficult to imagine that if a spot is found in the course of the river where, on the one hand, the stream forms an angle towards the attacking party, and, on the other, the ground is high enough to command the bank occupied by the enemy, it would be a great advantage to attempt the passage at such a point, because a plunging fire could then be concentrated on the enemy placed in the middle of a semicircle of batteries. Now, the course of the Mincio presents to an army wishing to force its passage, from the Milan side, only two points combining these advantages—at Mozambano and Volta. On these two points the stream makes an elbow, pointing to the West, and the ground on the right bank is considerably higher than on the other. These two points were therefore chosen in the wars of the Revolution, in 1796 and 1800, and also in the campaign of 1848, to force the passage of the Mincio. Moreover, the possession of two fortresses like Peschiera and Mantua, on so short a line, renders its defence easier, for the enemy have their wings perfectly supported, and can debouch unexpectedly from either of these fortresses. However, history teaches us that for an army well commanded the passage of the Mincio is almost a certainty. The Austrians could not prevent BONAPARTE from crossing it in 1796; nor BRAUN in 1800, notwithstanding the sanguinary battle fought by RADETZKY; nor the Piedmontese army in 1848, which forced the river on three points—at Goito, Mozambano and Borghetto. The passage once effected, the conquerors are in the centre of the quadrilateral, and of the places which form its four corners—Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago and Verona; and being so will have most probably to fight a pitched battle to force the enemy back."

Since yesterday over 2,000 more Austrian prisoners have arrived in France, and several of the officer have obtained permission to reside in Paris. It was a queer conceit of many of these good people to write home from Piedmont that soon they would be in Paris as conquerors. When they left Milan, as they first passed through that city they boasted openly that their letters would be directed to Paris. Now it seems they were correct, their letters will be sent to Paris, but I suppose they are of the opinion that circumstances alter cases.

DEAN.

EVENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR—TELEGRAPHIC DIARY.

VENICE, Tuesday, June 14.

There were disturbances at Venice to-day, but order was soon restored. Two men were killed and three wounded.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16, (*via* Vienna.)

The different *corps d'armée*, which are taking up the positions assigned them, have had no further collision with the enemy. The division under Lieutenant-General URBAN however, had a fight with GARIBALDI's bands near Castenedolo, and repulsed them. The prisoners taken say that 4,000 men, with four guns, were opposed to General URBAN.

TRIESTE, Friday, June 17, Evening.

The Emperor is at the place. His majesty enjoys perfect health, and the moral and physical position of the army is excellent.

TURIN, June 18.

On the 14th inst. the Austrian army took up its position on the Mella, near Brescia. Further left were concentrated to observe the mouths of the Upper Oglio. GARIBALDI advanced on the 15th towards Lonato. It is asserted that the Austrians are evacuating Montechiaro, with a strong rear guard at Castenedolo. General D'URBAN occupied Capriano on the 14th, but abandoned it the following night.

TURIN, June 18.

The Emperor has entered Brescia, with the King, who had gone to meet him. Popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allied troops, who all through Lombardy received one continued ovation. The districts on the right of the Ticino, and also Lido da Castello, have pronounced for the national cause.

TURIN, Monday, June 18.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a list of the rewards conceded by the King of Sardinia to those soldiers of the 2d Regiment of Zouaves who had distinguished themselves at Palestro, and to whom the gold medal for military merit is granted. Colonel CHABRON is appointed Commander of the Military Order of Savoy. The following are appointed officers of the same order—namely, DUSOTIN, BOCHET DE BEAUX, ST. MARTIN DE FRANCHEVILLE, and PASQUET. Then follow the appointments of Chevaliers, and a long list of soldiers to whom the silver medal is awarded, from the adjutant and sub officers down to the private soldiers of the Zouaves.

PARIS, Saturday, June 18.

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes the King of Sardinia's speech to the Deputies sent from Bologna. His Majesty refused the military dictatorship offered him, and will disapprove every act subversive of or contrary to equity and prejudicial to the cause of national independence. The King has sent an aide-de-camp to the Pope to assure His Holiness that he has nothing to fear from the events now happening, and that the independence of the Peninsula would be a guarantee and not a menace to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

Berne, Saturday, June 18, (via France.)

The Austrians in great force have occupied the pass of the Stelvio, blown up the Devil's bridge, and brought up their artillery into the pass. They also made entrenchments at Nesdore. A French *corps d'armée* of 2,000 men is advancing by forced marches against this position. Some of GARIBALDI's officers are organizing a free corps in the Valteline.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 18 (*via* Vienna.)

The Emperor reviewed this morning the Seventh and Eighth *corps d'armée* at the Camp of Lonato. He was most enthusiastically cheered. The confidence of the troops has reached the highest point.

MANTUA, Saturday, June 18.

The declaration has been posted that the town is in a state of siege, and the provisioning of the place has been ordered.

"Lombardo-Venetian bank notes to the total amount of 50,000,000 of florins will be issued, the acceptance of which is to be obligatory.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 18.

An official account has been published of the losses of the Austrians at the battle of Magenta: 63 officers and 1,362 soldiers killed, 216 officers and 4,180 soldiers wounded, 4,600 soldiers missing.

PARIS, Sunday, June 19.

The *Moniteur* of this morning reconstitutes the *French loss at Magenta*—namely, 720 killed, 2,305 wounded, and 470 missing. The French loss at Malegnano was—134 killed, 725 wounded, and 64 missing.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19.

The Austrians finished on the 16th inst. the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right wing is said to have gone to Lonato, taking the direction of Peschiera. Their centre occupies the heights of Castiglione, and their left has gone towards Castel Goffredo.

During the last few days 80,000 Austrians, with 6,000 horses and 12 batteries, have passed through Montechiaro.

On the 17th inst. the allied army of Italy made a forward movement.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19.

The following particulars of the combat at Castenedolo have been received to-day:

General GARIBALDI, wishing to throw a bridge across the Chiese, in order to keep communications with Brescia open, placed part of his troops at Rezzato and Treponti to oppose the Austrian vanguard, which had advanced as far as that place. Some companies of Chasseurs d'Alpes attacked the enemy's outposts. The Austrians yielded, and were pursued as far as Castenedolo, where the main body of the enemy attempted to surround us, but our troops immediately withdrew. General GARIBALDI then came to the rescue, and succeeded in bringing our men to their former positions, causing great loss to the enemy. We had 100 killed and wounded. The King ordered the Fourth Division to advance to the position, and General CLUSERET accordingly led part of his division to Rezzato to support General GARIBALDI. The Austrians withdrew from Castenedolo after having blown up the bridge over the Chiese before the town of Montechiaro.

TURIN, Monday, June 20.

According to reports current, the Austrian vessel *Bacchus*, of the class No. 5, which had been captured by the French, has been given up as free, because its proprietor and its captain are Venetians.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

According to advices from Brescia to the 18th inst. the Sardinian army preserves its positions before Brescia at Rezzato and Castenedolo. The French army occupies Brescia and its environs in line with the Sardinians.

On the 17th inst. the Austrians re-occupied Montechiaro with a considerable force.

FANO, Urbino, Fossombrone, Sesi and Ancona have pronounced for the national cause.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

The following advices have been received from Brescia to the 19th inst.:

GEN. GARIBALDI marched yesterday morning from Sale towards Desenzano, but, meeting the enemy in considerable force, withdrew. An Austrian steamer on the Lago di Garda fired on his men, but our artillery silenced it.

BERNE, Monday, June 21.

The news that a French *Corps d'Armee* has arrived in the Valteline is untrue. The news referred to a Lombard corps led by some of Gen. GARIBALDI's officers, which was stationed in the Valteline. GARIBALDI has at present pushed his outposts as far as Baldadore, in the direction of Bordio, which is occupied by 400 Austrians.

VIENNA Monday, June 21 (*via* Vienna).

His Imperial Austrian Majesty yesterday transferred his headquarters to Villafranca.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO—OFFICIAL REPORT OF MARSHAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

MALEGNANO, June 16, 1859.

SIRE: Your Majesty yesterday ordered me to proceed with the First Corps along the Lodi road, in order to expel the enemy from San Giuliano and Melegnano, apprising me that to assist in this operation I should be joined by the Second Corps, commanded by Marshal MCMAHON.

I immediately proceeded to San Donato to confer with the Marshal; and we came to an understanding that with his First Division he should attack San Giuliano; that after having dislodged the enemy he should advance upon Carpianello, in order to pass the Lombro, of which the banks are extremely difficult; and that thence he should direct his movements upon Medeglia.

The Second Division was to take, at San Martino, the road which, by way of Trivulzio and Casanova, conducts to Bettola, and passing to the left of Medeglia, should turn the position of Melegnano.

It was arranged that the First Corps should proceed *en masse* along the main road of Melegnano; should detach to the right, at the point marked Bettoldas on the map, its First Division which, passing through Civesio and Viboldone, should advance to Merzano, and there establish a battery of twelve pieces, to play upon Pedriano in the first instance and subsequently to act on the cemetery of Melegnano where the enemy was entrenched, and where he had posted strong batteries.

That the Second Division of the First Corps, after leaving San Giuliano, should proceed to San Brera, and there place a battery of twelve pieces to be levied at the cemetery, and to sweep the road from Melegnano to Lodi.

That the Third Division of the same corps should march directly upon Melegnano, and, in junction with the First and Second Divisions, capture the town, as soon as the fire of our artillery had thrown the enemy into confusion.

The First Division, leaving Melegnano on its left, had orders to march upon Cerro, the Second and Third upon Sordio, and there put themselves in communication with the First Corps, which, by way of Dresano and Casalmajocco, should also seek those points.

In order to afford these combinations entire success, it was essential that no time should be lost in their development, and, in requiring me to effect that speedy my departure from San Pietro d'Olaco, your Majesty rendered my task more difficult; for the head of the third division of the first corps could only get into line at 3½ o'clock, so obstructed was the road by the convoys of the second and fourth corps. Nevertheless at 2½ o'clock I gave orders to Marshal MACMAHON to march on San Giuliano. He found no enemy there, passed the Lombro by a ford at Carpianello, in the absence of a bridge marked on the map, and prosecuted his movement upon Medeglia.

At half-past five, the third division of the first corps arrived at about three-quarters of a mile of Melegnano, occupied by the enemy, who had raised a barricade about one-third of a mile in front on the road, and had posted batteries at the entrance of the town itself, behind an excavation, of the height of the neighboring houses. I ordered General BAZAINE to dispose his division for attack; a battalion of Zouaves threw in front, flanked on either hand by sharp shooters. The enemy received us with a damaging cannonade, as the balls swept the road over which we were to march in column. Our artillery replied with success to that of the Austrians, and General FAVERAU, with two batteries, and the sharp shooters of the first division at Merzano, responded on our right the attack we had on hand. Ordering the troops to fling away their knapsacks, I caused the second battalion of Zouaves, followed by the 1st Brigade to attack the enemy's battery. The Austrians had filled the houses of the town with sharp shooters, as well as the cure and the cemetery, and had loopholed even the fore of our attack that terminated right and left, but made a vigorous resistance in the interval at the castle, beh

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GENTLEMEN'S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1859.

WITH NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence brought from Southampton by the *Vanderbilt* on the 2d ult., is not of decided importance, and particulars are given in the synopsis of the last line. No balloon ascensions are reported.

Mr. Blondin has returned from Southampton, and is now in Paris, on his way to Switzerland.

The Paris Bourse was depressed after the battle of Melegnano had been fought, but soon rallied, and the decline was not very great.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation announcing the armistice, and the terms of peace are given in the letter of the Austrian Emperor to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The latter declines to cede Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon, but consents to cede it to the Emperor of the French, who will hand it over to Victor Emanuel. The Emperor Napoleon will withdraw his troops from Italy, and the Austrian troops will withdraw from Venetia. The Emperor Francis Joseph will not oppose the formation of a confederation of Italian States, under the presidency of the Pope, but will retain his Italian provinces. The Duke of Modena and the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be restored to their thrones. The Emperor Napoleon will withdraw his troops from the Papal States, and the Pope will introduce reforms into his government. The Emperor Francis Joseph will not oppose the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

The Austrian army was retreating from Lombardy, and the Sardinian army was following it up. The Austrians had evacuated Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, Legnago, Montagnana, Este, Monselice, Rovigo, Lendinara, Badia, Castelbaldo, Montagnana, Conselve, Chioggia, Piove, Cittadella, Castelfranco, Treviso, Mestre, Dolo, Mirano, Fusina, Mira, Oriago, Malcontenta, Marghera, Fusina, Malamocco, Lido, Chioggia, Brondolo, Pellestrina, Cavanella, Porto Secco, Porto Tolle, Ariano, Goro, Mesola, Codigoro, Ostellato, Comacchio, Argenta, Ostellato, Portomaggiore, Ferrara, Cento, Pieve, Bondeno, Sermide, Revere, Governolo, Roncoferraro, Curtatone, Mantua, Borgoforte, Marmirolo, Goito, Pozzolengo, Peschiera, Sirmione, Desenzano, Lonato, Castiglione, Montechiaro, Carpenedolo, Asola, Casalmoro, Casalpoglio, Piadena, Torre de Picenardi, Cremona, Pizzighettone, Lodi, Casalpusterlengo, Codogno, Castiglione, Maleo, Somaglia, Orio, Lodi Vecchio, Cassano, Treviglio, Caravaggio, Vaprio, Cassano, Gorgonzola, Melzo, Cassano, Vimercate, Monza, Milan, Lodi, Melegnano, Marignano, Milan, Rho, Legnano, Busto Arsizio, Gallarate, Somma, Varese, Malnate, Binago, Como, Camerlata, Lecco, Bellano, Varenna, Colico, Chiavenna, Sondrio, Tirano, Bormio, Mazzo, Edolo, Breno, Lovere, Palazzolo, Chiari, Rovato, Brescia, Lonato, Desenzano, Peschiera, Verona, Villafranca, Valeggio, Roverbella, Goito, Mantua, Governolo, Revere, Sermide, Ferrara, Ostellato, Argenta, Portomaggiore, Ostellato, Comacchio, Codigoro, Mesola, Goro, Porto Tolle, Ariano, Rovigo, Lendinara, Badia, Castelbaldo, Montagnana, Conselve, Chioggia, Brondolo, Pellestrina, Malamocco, Lido, Chioggia, Fusina, Malcontenta, Oriago, Mira, Fusina, Marghera, Mestre, Dolo, Mirano, Treviso, Castelfranco, Cittadella, Padua, Este, Monselice

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT BALLOON RACE.

The first grand experimental air voyage to the United States Mail Balloon Chapman, Capt. Lewis Prince, from Washington-square, Tuesday afternoon, July 5, at 5 o'clock.

Destination Kennard-Tuesday Night or Wednesday Morning.

Distance, 1,000 miles.

Time, 24 hours.

Speed, 40 miles per hour.

Ascension Tickets, $5.

Grand Stand, $1.

Seats in Private Boxes, $10.

Ascension at 5 P. M. Sharp.

Gates open at 3 P. M.

Band of 50 pieces.

Grand Display of Fireworks.

Balloon Chapman will be inflated with the famous Pintsch Compressed Gas, which is used for lighting the Pullman Cars and Coaches on the Limited Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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Take Bleecker-street cars to Washington-square.

Take Eighth-street cars to Washington-square.

Take Fourth-street cars to Washington-square.

Take Christopher-street cars to Washington-square.

Take Hudson-street cars to Washington-square.

Take Greenwich-street cars to Washington-square.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW,
NO. CLXXXIII.—FOR JULY, 1880.
CONTENTS.

I. The Political Doctrines of Alexander Hamilton.
II. Recent Explorations in the Cave of Mammoth.
III. Chief-Justice Taney.
IV. Commerce and Peace.
V. Mr. Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.
VI. Mr. Bryant's Translation of Homer.
VII. Current Literature.

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THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW for October will contain a number of articles of unusual interest. Among them will be one by Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF, entitled "Communistic Societies of the United States," which will be the result of a visit to the communities described, and will be illustrated by numerous engravings. Subscriptions will be received by the publishers, JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., 14 La Fayette Place, New-York.

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AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE AND OTHER ESSAYS.
By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.
THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AND OTHER ESSAYS.
By ALFRED T. MAHAN.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers,
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DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

See Matters on Third Page.

The Weekly Averages of the Bank of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 2, 1859, present the following aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 25:

Increase in Loans	$650,324
Increase in Specie	121,764
Increase in Circulation	140,747
Increase in Deposits	939,490
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	798,196

Including the Clearing-House operations of the Banks, but including also the Sub-Treasury week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks and their depositors, the following is a statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement like time last season:

	July 2, 1859.	June 25, 1859.	July 3, 1858.
Capital	$66,717,300	$66,306,647	$66,306,307
Loans	113,813,407	113,163,773	121,744,449
Specie	23,530,232	23,401,668	21,730,661
Circulation	7,446,090	7,306,790	6,316,324
Deposits	106,603,210	96,936,813	96,349,295
Exchanges	17,397,927	16,767,701	16,106,725
Undrawn	20,536,853	19,736,011	17,193,115
Sub-Treasury	5,542,968	4,396,149	5,645,373

CONDITION MAINTAINED.

The Bank Statement of the week was made up one day earlier than usual, in consequence of the national holiday occurring on Monday. It is not wholly complete—the returns from the Tradesmen's and Butchers' Banks not yet received—but sufficiently near for reference. There is a general increase in the movement. The Specie is also large as compared with previous weeks, and the Circulation is the smallest for many months.

The wholesale grocery firms of Boorum & Hurlbert, in Cortlandt-street, and John A. Livingston, in Water-street, have been consolidated under the style of Boorum, Hurlbert & Livingston, at No. 51 Cortlandt-street.

The settlement in American travelers bound to or from Europe, is directed to the card of Mr. Bankcock, Bezzare-agent in Liverpool, whose reference in this country is to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Messrs. Thompson & Bronthers say that Land Warrants are quite steady at the following quotations, the supply being fully equal to the demand upon the market:

	Cash.	Seller 10 days.
40 acres, per acre	90	95
80 acres, per acre	76	80
120 acres, per acre	76	80
160 acres, per acre	84	88

The past week was a broken one on the Stock Exchange, there being no session after Friday morning, and the approach of some Holiday gave a heavy appearance to the market. Business was quite active on Friday, but on Saturday the supply was quite limited. In the Money Market there was some disturbance. On Saturday and Monday there was a busy time on Friday and Saturday, but at the Government offices, on the other days the public have not been concerned, and the whole sum added is on the Banks of Commerce, Americas and Shoe and Leather.

The Bank of Commerce will be selected to receive the Government deposits in this city, in place of the Bank of the Republic, which has declined to receive them. The Bank of Commerce has been a favorite with the Government for many years, and has always been ready to accommodate it in any emergency. The Bank of the Republic has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the impression that it would be more convenient to the Government, but the Bank of Commerce has always been found ready to accommodate the Government, and